The Bombay Gazette,

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THE CALCUTTA AND BURMAH STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY Limited, will despatch the steamer HINDOSTAN CASTLE to Kurrachee, on the 14th instant. For Freight, Passage, &c. apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents C. and B. S. N. Coy. limited.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Bombay Steam Navigation Company will despatch the Steamer TILLY, for Kurrachee, on the 25th March, at 5 o'clock P. M, touching, should inducement offer, at Porebunder and Dwarka.

For Passage, Freight, and further particulars, apply, &c. as above.

14th March 1862.

FOR MALABAR COAST.

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On Saturday the 22nd March.
„ „ the 19th April.
„ „ the 10th May.

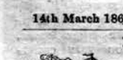
No freight received on the day of sailing.

Apply to the Manager of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company at the Company's Office, No. 20, Medow Street, Fort.

L. C. D. MENEZES, Manager of the B. S. N. Co.

14th March 1862.

FOR SURAT.



THE new and well-known steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, R. Taunton, Commander, will start for the above Port, on MONDAY, the 17th March, at 11 A. M.

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Bombay, 14th March 1862.

NOTICE.

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STEARNS, HOBART & Co., Agents Ship *Granada*.

12th March, 1862.

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2000 lbs. Small Pica, second hand, but in good condition.
Ink, Red and Green.

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*** This work, which was published under the sanction of His Excellency Sir H. Somerset, K.C.B., H.M., late Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, is especially designed for the use of the Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Native Cavalry.

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Bombay Gazette Office.

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THE undermentioned Establishments WILL BE CLOSED on FRIDAY, SATURDAY, and MONDAY, the 14th, 15th, and 17th instant, on account of the HOOLEE HOLIDAYS.

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
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A. MORRISON, Agent, Bombay.

For the Central Bank of Western India,
EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager, Bombay.

Bombay, 13th March 1862.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CONTRACT FOR TEAK TIMBER.—The Committee of Directors will receive, up to noon of Saturday, the 31st of May next, Sealed Tenders for the Supply of 500 Tons of Moulmein or Rangoon Teak Timber, suitable for Carriage and Waggon building purposes.

The Conditions of Contract and Form of Tender and any further information that may be required, can be obtained on application at the Office of the Locomotive Superintendent, Byculla.

Tenders to be addressed to the Secretary Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and superscribed "Tender for Moulmein Teak."

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order,
GEORGE A. BARNETT, Acting Secretary.

Railway Office, Byculla, 1st March 1862.

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Apply to Cursetjee Nowrojee, at the Godowns of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.

Bombay, 6th May 1861.

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BEG leave to inform their friends and the public in the Bombay Presidency, that they have made arrangements for the regular supply of their WINES and SPIRITS through their Agents, MESSRS. LEGGATT & Co., Bombay, at whose Godowns they will in future be always procurable.

Messrs. Gledstanes, Coningham & Co. will continue to ship the same qualities of Wines and Spirits which have hitherto been in such extensive demand, and beg reference to the following list of those descriptions which have been found most suitable for consumption in India.

LIST OF PRICES.

		Per Dozen.
Pale Sherry, White Seal, in 1 or 3 dozen cases		Rs. 20
Do. Do. Black „ „ „ „ „ „		25
Do. Do. Yellow „ „ „ „ „ „		29
Amontillado, Red „ „ „ „ „ „		32
Port Black „ „ „ „ „ „		28
Do. Pints Black „ „ „ „ „ „		15
Claret Blue „ „ „ „ „ „		20
Do. Leoville, Yellow „ „ „ „ „ „		30
Do. Chateau Margaux, Red Seal „ „ „ „ „ „		36
Champagne, Sparkling „ „ „ „ „ „		36
Do. do. 1st quality „ „ „ „ „ „		42
Sauterne „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „		30
Moselle „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „		30
Do. Sparkling „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „		36
Rhenish „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „		20
Pale Brandy „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „		30
Do. do. very fine „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „		36
Gin, Old Tom „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „		18
Geneva, „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „		23
Cherry Brandy, finest „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „		36
Do. do. Pints „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „		18

Liqueurs of finest qualities.

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CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.

Bombay, 1st March 1862.

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AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED
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	Rs.	
Fleur de Sillery—Jacquesson and Fils	30	p. doz. quarts.
Cliquot	35	„
CLARET.		
St. Estephe—H. Hernozant	16	„
St. Julilen do.	20	„
Leoville do.	22	„
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RHENISH WINES.		p. dz. pints.
Sparkling Moselle 1st quality	35	Rs. 18
Do. 2nd do.	30	„
Sparkling Hock 1st do.	35	„ 18
Do. 2nd do.	30	„
Rudesheimer 1857	25	
Hochheimer 1857	28	

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Bronze do.	Good Dinner Wines	„	„ 24
White do.			
Brown do.		„	„ 22
Yellow do.			
MADERIA, very old		„	„ 42
PORT—			
Black Seal—Matured Fruity	Quarts	„	„ 28
Do.	Pints	„	„ 15
Red Seal	Quarts	„	„ 24
Do. Do.	Pints	„	„ 13
CLARET—			
Chateau Margaux		„	„ 34
Leoville		„	„ 28
St. Julien		„	„ 22
Medoc		„	„ 16
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality	A. DePaul Quarts	„	„ 40
Do.	A. DePaul Pints	„	„ 21
Do.	J. C. Morizet Quarts	„	„ 36
Do.	do. Pints	„	„ 19
HOCK—			
Sparkling and Still	Dembar & Jordan / Coblentz Rhine	per dozen	Rs. 38
MOSELLE do.	do.	„	„ 21
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE		„	„ 18
TREACHEE & Co. do.		„	„ 42
CURACOA		„	„ 40
MARASCHINO		„	„ 40
SHERRY BRANDY		„	„ 30
SPIRITS—			
Brandies Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36		„	„ 50
do.	Julies Robins (30 years old)	„	„ 20
Rum	Fine old Jamaica	„	
Gin	Old Tom Booth, London	„	
Do.	Hollands in cases	„	
WHISKEY	Glenlivas, Crabbie	„	„ 21

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All Boats to carry distinguishing flags, and on no account will ballast be allowed to be thrown overboard during the race.

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12th March 1862.

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NOTICE.

ANY person having any claims against, or being indebted to, the Estate of the late Brigadier H. Stiles, Commanding at Neemuch, is requested to communicate the same to the undersigned on or before the 31st day of March 1862, after which date no claims will be entertained.

W. M. LECKIE, Major, President of Court of Adjustment.

Camp Neemuch, 1st March 1862.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the firm of Dubashes carried on by Eduljee Sorabjee, Sorabjee Muncherjee, and Sorabjee Eduljee, under the name and style of Eduljee Sorabjee Dubash and Co. from the 7th day of May 1857 has been dissolved on the 30th day of April 1861, and from that day the business of the said firm has been carried on by Sorabjee Eduljee alone on his own account. I the undermentioned partner, thereon have no connection whatever with that party from the said date. Persons having any intercourse with the said Sorabjee Eduljee are hereby warned, that the business carried on by him, has no connection with me, and whoever will deal with him in any way, they will do so at their own risk.

SORABJEE MUNCHERJEE DUBASH.

Bombay, 7th March 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. Ardaseer Eduljee and Mr. Pestonjee Eduljee in our Firm ceased by mutual consent on the 28th ultimo. Our Firm now consists of Mr. Francis Clough and Mr. Henry Thomas Binks who will pay all debts owing by the said Firm and are authorised to receive all debts due to the said Firm.

BROWN, CLOUGH & Co.

Bombay, 3rd March 1862.

McCOLLUM'S CIRCUS, ON THE ESPLANADE.

THIS EVENING, FRIDAY, the 14th March, No Performance.

TOMORROW, SATURDAY, a Grand Extraordinary Representation for the benefit of W. Clifton.

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Amphitheatre	„ 2
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FOR SALE.—Wine, Beer, Brandy, &c. of best qualities, and at moderate prices; and also Second Hand Silver Watches. Orders from Outstations to be accompanied by remittances. Apply to Messrs. N. Sorabjee & Co.

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BY Lieut. T. PRENDERGAST B. WALSH, H. M.'s 1st Bombay Grenadier Regt. N. I. and late on the General Staff of the Army. The above book is now appearing in numbers in Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall, Bombay Magazine, and when finished will be presented to the public in the form of a small volume. Price to Subscribers Rs. 10 per Copy. Names will be registered by Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall, and also at the Offices of the *Bombay Gazette* and *Times of India*.

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1½ „ „	„	1 6 „

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½ inch, per foot	As.	12
¾ „ „	„	14
1 „ „	Rs.	1 0 as.
1½ „ „	„	1 4 „

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Chinchpoogly.

JUST RECEIVED.

PER OVERLAND MAIL STEAMER.—Cheddar Cheeses; Berkley Cheeses; Stilton Cheeses; Prime York Hams in Canvas; Apricot Jam.

N. B.—Cheese and Ham always in Cut, and the freshest in Bombay.

Apply to McCOMBIE & WRIGHT. No. 1, Church Gate.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.

Recent addition of Instruments and Sundries.

PALMER'S PORTABLE CALL SIGNALS.

This new invention consists of a pressure head, tubing and whistle call, and is constructed for various purposes and situations. Rs. a.

SIGNAL CALL for the Table, ornamental foot, and covered with silk	4 0
DITTO for the Carriage	12 0
DITTO for Walls or Doors	8 0
DITTO with 9 feet of covered tubing	10 0
DITTO 12 feet do	12 0
Lengths of spare tubing each 33 feet, blue or green, at per foot	1 8

LETTER CAGES.

Japanned Tin Letter Cages for office or home use, 2 Divisions marked Post and Delivery	3 8
DITTO 3 Divisions, Post, Delivery, and Memoranda do	6 0

SUNDRIES.

BRISTOL BOARDS, imperial, 6 sheet, per sheet	2 4
LONDON BOARDS, royal, 4 sheet, per sheet.	1 4
PORCELAIN SLATES, leather covered frames of sizes...Rs. 2-8, 3, ...	3 8
OPTICIAN'S SQUARES	10 8
GREAVE'S POCKET LETTER BALANCE, German Silver, marked English and Indian weights, and enclosed in leather case	4 8
MORDAN'S QUILL NIBS in boxes of 50	1 8
DRAWING PENS, best steel with ivory handles	4 0
FOOLSCAP BLOTTING BOOKS, black leather	3 8
BINOCULAR TELESCOPES, Japanned black, 25 lines metal eye pieces, in leather sling case	64 0
DRESSING CASE for a Lady, 11 inches, Coromandel wood, brass bound with jewel drawer complete, with plated fittings	100 0
THE SAME, 12 inches	125 0
WRK BOX, 12 inches, Coromandel wood, Looking Glass head, lined with satin, and complete with best cutlery and pearl fittings.....	45 0
THE SAME in Walnut wood.....	50 0
PHOTOGRAPHICAL ALBUMS of sizes, French, morocco	12 0
POOL BALLS, set of 12, 2-1-16 inches, dyed complete.....	95 0
SHELDON'S LETTER BALANCE CASES, market in English and Indian weights, German silver	3 8
EYE GLASSES, concave for short sight in assorted numbers, each.....	4 8
COPYING BOOKS 4to, 750 leaves, with index half calf lettered and folioed.....	9 0
WHITE MOUNTING BOARDS royal, 8 Sheet per dozen.....	4 8
Ditto Ditto royal 6 Sheet per dozen.....	6 8
PHOTOGRAPHS. Coloured by hand, coloured *en Pastel* and plain, in great variety.	
CHROMOLITHOGRAPHS. further additions of views.	
DELA RUE'S POCKET BOOK DIARIES for the current year for either gentlemen or ladies.	
DOUBLE CASES for Carte de Visite Portraits with Snap fastening	2 0
GOLD OR SILVER PEN AND PENCIL CASES by Mordan ..... Rs. 60, 55 and	9 0
GOLD PEN HOLDERS	35 0
SILVER DITTO	5 0
LADY'S PENCIL CASES, with rings to attach to chains	25 0
ANEROID BAROMETERS AND THERMOMETERS.....	55 0
STAUNTON'S CHESSMEN No. 2 size	35 0
COPYING PAPER, cream or blue wove per ream	5 0
MITCHELL'S LETTER CLIPS.....	2 8
MITCHELL'S STEEL PENS, per box	1 0
GILLOTT'S MAGNUM BONUM do.....	1 8
WINSOR and NEWTON'S Dry Colours.	
WINSOR and NEWTON'S Moist Colours in boxes	
DE LA RUE'S best Mogul Playing Cards 1	8
MORDAN'S POSTAGE SCALES	10 0
IVORY PENHOLDERS, silver mounted	4 0
CLAPSHAW'S best Match Cricket Balls	5 0
PREPARED MILLBOARDS 10 by 7, 12 by 8, 14 by 10, 22 by 16.....From Rs. 1 to	3 8
ATHENIAN CRAYONS in boxes of 12, 18, 24, 36.....From 3-8 to	12 0
CREPA LEVIS in boxes of 12, 18, 24, 36 From Rs. 6 to	20 0
CRAYON PAPER, Imperial assorted colours...	
GLASS SLABS and MULLERS	3 0
COLOUR BOXES with sliding lids 6, 12, 18, 24 colours .....Rs. 6 to	24 0

Port Crayons, Stumps, Brushes, White and Black Crayons, and all other Drawing Materials.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

S. D. ESPERANCE & Co.,

NAVAL, MILITARY AND CIVIL TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, have just received a choice stock of New Tweeds, Angolas, Cassimeres and Fancy Coatings, Scarlet and Blue Regulation Serges, Blue and Black Wool Dyed Venetians, Blue and Black Wool Dyed, Superior Ladies' Cloths, Fine French Cashmerette Coatings, Fancy Scotch, and Silk and Wool Shirting Flannels, American Cotton and Khakee Drills, White and unbleach Barnsley Linen Drills, Fancy Marcella Quilting Vestings, Fancy Embroidered Dress Vestings, Black Barathea and Radymere Vestings, Fullers Venitiated Black Silk Dress Hats, Fulley fine Drab Felt Hats.

The only kind guaranteed to retain their shape, and 20 per cent. cheaper than any other maker.

Fancy Cloth and Felt "Pork Pie" Hats, Black Drab, and Brown Oxonians, Regulation Felt Helmets.

Fancy Black and Colored Tom Thumb Ties, Fancy Lace Ties.

Four fold Linen Collars in all the newest shapes, stitched expressly for India, Rugs, Fine Alpacca, Wool, Vicuna and Sealskin, in varied and choice patterns.

Overland Metal Bound Leather Trunks 25 per cent. cheaper than other Houses.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.

A DIVIDEND at the rate of 10 per cent per annum (free of Income Tax) for the half year ending 31st December last, will be paid to the shareholders in India on and after Wednesday the 19th instant.

The Transfer books at this Agency will be closed from 13th to 19th instant inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.
HARRY JOHN, Agent.

Bombay, 12th March 1862.

PURSHOTUM FAKERJEE,

SIGN BOARD PAINTER,

Kalbadavi Road, next to Jaffer Sulliman's Godown.

DENTAL NOTICE.

H. WASHINGTON, successor to C. H. Davis, Dentist, may be consulted at his Office on the groundfloor of the Catholic Chapel, Medow Street, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M., daily.

NOTICE.

DR. J. N. McDOUGALL, Surgeon, has commenced practice and can be consulted on any branch of his profession after eleven o'clock A. M.

Forbes Street, Fort. (Adjoining the premises occupied by Messrs. Peel, Cassels & Co.)

CHO

Commercial Gazette.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Friday, 14th March 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credits)	6 months' sight...	2s. 0¼d.
Do. Documents ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 13/16d. to 2s. 0¾d
Do. Bank Rates ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 0¾d.
Calcutta	Sight	Par.
Madras	30 days' sight...	99½
China	60 do. do. ...	Rs. 212½ per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
	Rs.		
Bombay Bank	1,000	5 p. cent.	72 Prm. ex Div.
Madras Bank	1,000	2½ do.	30
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	72 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	7 do.	103
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	3¼ ex Divd.
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	15¼
Central Bank of W. India	150	2½ do.	¼ prem.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, Consolidated Shares	218.3.0	2½ do.	Rs. 25 p.sh. Dis.
Do. New Shares.....	87.4.3	2½ do.	Rs. 13 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway	1,000	2½ do.	Nomi. [sh. Div.
Hydraulic Press Company	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 250 Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company ...	11,000	1,650 p. sh.	Rs. 20,000 do.
Colaba Press Company ...	2,700	13 do.	Rs. 5,500 do.
Cloaba Land Company ...	10,000	100 p. sh.	Rs. 11,500 do.
Elphinstone Land Company	5,100	200 p. sh.	Rs. 4,500 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company	500	32 do.	Rs. 350 dis.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do.	Rs. 500 p. sh.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company.....	2,500	450 p. sh.	[Prem. nom. Rs. 770 Div.
Do. New Shares.....	625	.....	Rs. 140 Prem.
Do. New Shares.....	200	.....	Rs. 115 p. sh.
Victoria Spinning Co.....	5,000	.....	Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company ...	500	.....	Rs. 300 Dis.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company	400	.....	Rs. 300 do.
Manockjee Pitit's Spinning and Weaving Co..	550	.....	Rs. 105 do.
Throstle Mill Company...	4,000	.....	300 Dis.
Bombay United Spinning Company... ..	4,500	.....	Nominal.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan		Nominal.
,,	Loan 1835-36	88½
,,	Loan 1842-43	88½
,,	Loan 1854-55	88½
New Five Per Cent. Loan		101½
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan		107½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

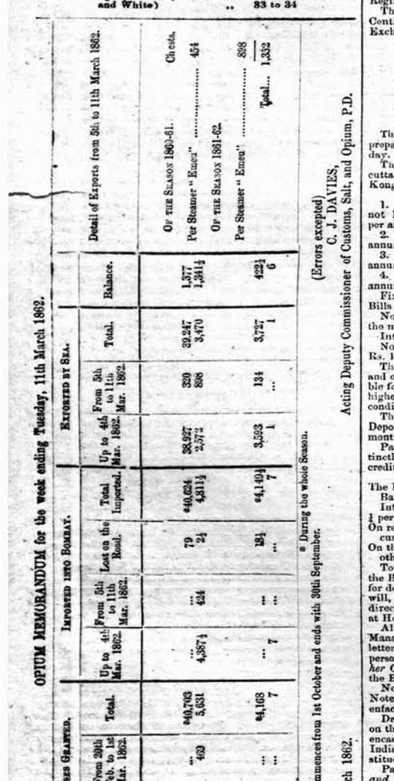
Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-5
Bank of England Notes.....	Nominal.
Spanish Dollars	Rs. 2/3 Nominal
Carolus.....	,, 250 do.
Mexican Dollars.....	,, 227 do.
Geruan Crowns.....	,, 213½ do.
Five Franc Pieces.....	,, 204
Bar Silver	,, 106 03/16
Gold Leaf	,, 16-8

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton).....	£3 2s. 6d.
,, (Seeds)	£2 10s. 0d.
To London (Cotton).....	£2 15s. 0d.
,, (Seeds).....	£2 15s. 0d.
To China.....	..no offers.
To Clyde.....	..no offers.

PRICES CURRENT (March 12th, 1862.)

	Per candy.
COTTON at Colaba :	
New Broach, ready	Rs. 230 to 232
New Dholleras	,, 218 to 219
New Oomrawuttee	,, 208 to 210
Old Oomptu.....	,, 182 to 184
Old Dharwar Sawginned	,, 240 to 250
New Surnee, and Nuggur	,, 294 to 296
New Veravul	,, 195 to 196
Khandeish	,, 198 to 202
NEW COTTON to Arrive :	
Broach and Surat (April and May)	,, 224 to 225
Dholleras ..... (Do.)	,, 202 to 203
Oomrawuttee .....(March and April).....	,, None.
Veravule ..... (Do.)	,, 185 to 187
Dharwar Sawginned (May)	,, 258 to 260
Mangrole	,, 187 to 188
Poratdee	,, 188 to 189
Oomptu	,, 195 to 196
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1550 to 1555.	
SEEDS—Linseed, Canleish .....at Rs. 5-11 to 5-12 per cwt	
Rapeseed, Guzerat	,, 6-8 to 6-10
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	,, 24 to 25
	,, 33 to 34



CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight	.....	2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
,,	4 do.	2s. 0¾d. ,,
,,	3 do.	2s. 0¾d. ,,
,,	2 do.	1s. 11½d. ,,
,,	1 do.	1s. 11½d. ,,
,,	On demand	1s. 11½d. ,,
On Scotland	do.	1s. 11½d. ,,
On Ireland	do.	1s. 11½d. ,,

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, } 1s. 11½d. ,,
Overland, at 1 day's sight ..... }

Drafts at 3 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts..... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 ,,
Deposits for 3 months ..... 4 ,,
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 5 ,,
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On recurring Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

HARRY JOHN,
Bombay, 3rd January 1862. Agent.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers. | The Bank of England. | The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz :—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at	2s.	0¼d. per Rupee.
4 Do.	at 2s.	0¼d. ,,
3 Do.	at 2s.	0d. ,,
2 Do.	at 1s.	11½d. ,,
1 Do.	at 1s.	11½d. ,,
On demand	at 1s.	11½d. ,,

All drafts to be paid for, on delivery, at the Bank's Office.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,	4 per cent.
Do. 6 do.	5 ,,
Do. 12 do.	6 ,,

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
February 10th, 1862. Agent.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.

Do. ,, 6 ,, ,, 5 ,, ,,
Do. ,, 12 ,, ,, 6 ,, ,,

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.

Ditto	at 4	ditto	2s. 0¼d. do.
Ditto	at 3	ditto	2s. 0d. do.
Ditto	at 2	ditto	1s. 11½d. do.
Ditto	at 1	ditto	1s. 11½d. do.
Ditto	sight	ditto	1s. 11½d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 10th January 1862. Manager.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1833.
Incorporated June 1857, by Letters Patent, under 7 and 8 Victoria, C. 112.

HEAD OFFICE..... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG and EDINBURGH.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned establishments :—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK (IRELAND) (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight	.....	2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
,,	4 months' sight	2s. 0¼d. ,,
,,	3 months' sight	2s. ,,
,,	2 months' sight	1s. 11½d. ,,
,,	1 month's sight	1s. 11½d. ,,
,,	On demand	
On Scotland		1s. 11½d. ,,
On Ireland		
Circular Notes		1s. 11½d. ,,

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China or order.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and with such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties sending remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address " *The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee (Mr. R. E. W. Baker, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH,
Bombay, 7th March 1862. Manager.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :

On London at 6 months' sight	.....	2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
,,	4 do.	2s. 0¼d. do.
,,	3 do.	2s. 0d. do.
,,	2 do.	1s. 11½d. do.
,,	1 do.	1s. 11½d. do.
,,	on demand	
On Scotland	do.	1s. 11½d. do.
On Ireland	do.	
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	.....	1s. 11½d. do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11½d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 ,, ,,
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 ,, ,,
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 ,, ,,

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertakes to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to " *The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ..... Without Charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.
Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 3rd January 1862.

Shipping Intelligence.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Mar. 12	Pioneer (s)	Mason	Cochin 4 March.
	Elphinstone (s)	Taunton	Surat 11 March.
13	Mahamoody	Nacoda	Bussorah 10 Jan.

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
Mar. 13	Telegraph (s)	Shepherd	Surat.
	Governor Higginson (s)	Greig	Kurrachee.
	Maharaj (s)	Kidder	Surat.
	Crescent City	Garrett	Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per B. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Pioneer* from Cochin.—Brigadier McLeod ; Mr. B. M. Thomas ; Mr. Judge West ; Miss West ; Mr. Rose ; Mr. Tyebjee ; Mrs. Williamson, and three children and 133 natives.

Per steamer *H. S. Elphinstone*, from Surat.—Major and Mrs. Murray ; Mr. Gouspetti ; and several natives.

Per barque *Mahamoody*, from Bussorah.—13 natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per steamer *Telegraph*, to Surat.—67 natives.

Per steamer *Governor Higginson*, to Kurrachee.—Mr. R. Mansfield ; Mrs. Price ; Mrs. Brun ; and six natives.

Per steamer *Maharaj*, to Surat.—Mr. F. Heycock ; His Highness Jewansing Maharaj, Raja of Edur ; Mr. Jugeetsingjee ; Thakoor Arjoonsingjee ; and 112 natives.

Port Clearances.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship *Bengali*, E. Rosse, bound to Havre.
Ship *Land O'Cakes*, J. M. Sharer, bound to Mangalore.
Ship *Zulia*, W. Rice, bound to Liverpool.
P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Emeu*, D. Rennoldson, bound to China, &c.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, Thursday, 13th March 1862.

For London.

Star of India.—600 bags Gingelly Seed, 900 cwt., A. Bell and Co. ; 500 bags Cotton, 1,759 cwt., 1,045 pieces Sandlewood, 154½ cwt., W. Nicol and Co.

Seafield.—30 bundles China Silk, 3,180 lbs , Alladinbhoy Habibbhoy ; 201 cases Dry Ginger, 277 cwt., Ramjee Jetha ; 4 boxes Sundries, Rogers and Co.

Cleadon.—15 cases Cardamoms, 32½ cwt., Bhanjee Nursy.

For Liverpool.

Richard Cobden.—60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Chutoorbhoy Assaria ; 55 bales Wool, 165 cwt., Hunsraz Curumsy ; 125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Valubdass Leladher.

Black Eagle.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Wookerda Khatesy ; 55 bales Wool, 165 cwt., Ruttonsy Velljee ; 75 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt., Luckmeechund and Sons.

Red Jacket.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Coupland and Co. ; 10 bales Cotton, 35 cwt., Jettoo Megjee ; 100 bales Hemp, 350 cwt., Kursondass Madowdass.

Margaret.—300 bags Linseed, 450 cwt., Damjee Gocul ; 80 bags Cotton, 100 cwt., Haran Wissram.

Tudor.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy ; 72 bales Cotton, 252 cwt., Muncherjee Dadabhoy.

Bosphorus.—425 bales Cotton, 1,487 cwt., Odow Nanjee.

Gledstower.—60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., S. Burstall and Co. ; 20 bales Hemp, 70 cwt., Goculdass Cullianjee ; 500 bags Linseed, 250 cwt., Nasserwanjee Merwanjee ; 300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Rennie Scovell and Co. ; 21 bales Cotton, 73¼ cwt., W. Nicol and Co.

Duke of Wellington.—60 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Shapoorjee Family ; 80 bales Cotton, 280 cwt., Heerjee Khetsee.

Jamsetjee Cursetjee.—25 bales Wool, 75 cwt., Ebram Ramjee ; 255 bales Cotton, 892 cwt., Hormusjee Pestonjee ; 45 bales Cotton, 157½ cwt., Narronjee Jairam ; 60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Nursy Gopalljee ; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Muthooradass Ragowjee

Bencoolen.—260 bales Cotton, 910 cwt., Cullianjee Ludha ; 100 bales Hemp, 350 cwt., Courjee Premjee.

Feronia.—105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Jeatha Valubjee ; 45 bales Wool, 135 cwt., Hemjee Khemjee ; 25 bales Cotton, 87½ cwt., Khuttow Bhimjee ; 60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Lesjee Ramjee.

Madge Wildfire.—110½ bales Cotton, 386 cwt , Dinshaw Dadabhoy Ghandy ; 600 bundles Galls, 300 cwt., Samjee Hunsraj and Co.

Gertrude.—30 bales Munjeets, 170 cwt., 15 lbs., Jairam Visram.

Cameronian.—1,000 packages Wet Dates, 1,125 cwt., Khimjee Visram.

For the Clyde.

Broomielaw.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., W. Nicol and Co.

For Calcutta.

Glen Isla.—10 packages Medium, Mooljee Ramjee : 31 packages Country Soap, 30 cwt. 3 qrs. 11 lbs., G. Burstall and Co.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Emeu.*—27 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs., each, Tarrachund Sittaram ; 30 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Dwarkadass Vusunjee.

STATIONS OF H. M.'s INDIAN NAVY.

450	Ajdaha, 20 (flag-ship), Frushard ...	Bombay.
800	Assaye, 10 (paddle), Adams ...	England.
204	Assyria, 6 (paddle), Forster ...	Out of Commission.
946	Auckland, 6 (paddle), Drought ...	Persian Gulf.
	Augusta, 6 (schooner)	Bombay.
664	Berenice, 2 (paddle), Holt ...	Bombay.
422	Clonaah, 2 (paddle), Watson ...	River Indus.
420	Clive, 14 (sloop), Lloyd	Bombay.
300	Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Mitchison	Bombay.
204	Comet, 2 (p. gun-boat), Collingwood.	River Euphrates.
182	Constance, 3 (schooner), Cookson	Aden.
1026	Coromandel, 4 (screw), Batt ...	Andaman Islands.
205	Cursetjee, (flat) Shaw	River Indus.
102	Dalhousie, (screw), Hopkins ...	Bombay. (in dock)
387	Elphinstone, 12 (sloop), Etheridge...	Persian Gulf.
90	Emily, 2 (schooner), Evans ...	Madras.
374	Ethersey, (flat), McLaren ...	River Indus.
225	Euphrates, (survey ship), William...	Out of Commission.
495	Falkland, 12 (corvette), Fraser...	Bombay.
1450	Feroze, 13 (paddle), Treson ...	Calcutta.
610	Frere, 2 (paddle), Marsh ...	River Indus.
215	Goolsaur, (paddle yacht), Nacoda ...	Bombay.
90	Georgiana, J. B. Bowsher, 2 (tender)	Persian Gulf.
510	Havelock, 2 (paddle), Davies ...	River Indus.
300	Hugh Rose, (gun boat) Wood... ...	Persian Gulf.
	Hornet, Dayman, (S. Sloop) ...	Bombay.
522	Indus, 2 (paddle), Tickle ...	Neale.
492	Jhelum, 2 (paddle), Peck ...	River Indus.
151	Keddy warry, (flat)	Guard Vessel, Kurrachee.
	Kotree, (flat), O'Brien	River Indus.
700	Lady Canning, 2 (paddle), Watson ...	Andaman Islands.
200	Lady Falkland, (paddle), Tarleton ...	Bombay.
157	Mahi, 3 (schooner), Gardiner ...	Aden.
167	Maori, (schooner)	Bombay.
445	Napier, 2 (paddle), Stevenson ...	River Indus.
49	Nerbudda, (schooner), ...	Karrachee.
294	Nimrod, 2 (paddle), Linton ...	River Indus.
610	Outram, (paddle), Neal	River Indus.
335	Planet, 1 (paddle), Fletcher ...	River Indus.
140	Pleiad, (screw), White..... ...	Bombay.
1240	Prince Arthur, (screw), Walker ...	Bombay.
800	Punjaub, 10, Fowler, Quinton ...	England.
208	Raveo, (flat), Ridge, Williams... ...	River Indus.
385	Satellite, 1 (paddle), Harrison... ...	River Indus.
260	Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Worsley ...	Zanzibar.
510	Sir Henry Lawrence, 2 (paddle), Jones.	River Indus.
40	Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers	Bombay Harbour.
258	Tigris, 5 (brigantine), Dyer ...	Persian Gulf
705	Victoria, 4 (paddle), Chitty ...	Aden.
1003	Zenobia, 9 (paddle), Cruttenden ...	Aden.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

1200	Ganges, Sparkes.
1300	Jeddo, E. P. G. Browne.
1000	Pottinger, H. T. Wilkinson.
1200	Singapore, H. Toll.

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

730 Swithamly, Fleming & Co.
454 Velocity, Fleming & Co.

FOR BOMBAY.

685 Time, Horne—Ashburner, Bell & Co.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

400	Ark	Nov. 22.
886	Bucton Castle, Cherry...	W. Nicol & Co.
676	Burlington, Howes.....	W. Nicol & Co. Dec. 10
668	Celuta, Hayes.....	Jan. 30
710	Coleroon, Hale	
1046	Childwickbury, Lambard.	W. Nicol & Co. Dec. 24
936	Clara, R. J. Barrow	Dec. 23
1154	Forest Rights, Chester	Grey & Co. Dec. 14
696	Granville, Laker.....	
1342	Istanboul, Douchar.....	Forbes & Co. Dec. 1
908	John Temperley, Liddle..	W. Nicol & Co. Jan. 31
396	Knight, Reid	Wallace & Co. Oct. 15
678	Lady McDonald, Brunell..	John Tanner & Co.
636	Laurel, Claproth	
763	Nile, Varley.....	
905	Mary Shepherd, Budge...	Martin, Young & Co.
676	Matilda Ashing	R. Tyebjee & Co.
1235	Star of the South, Reimer..	W. Nicol & Co. Nov. 11
540	Southern Belle, Benson...	Leckie & Co.
311	Shantung, Webster.....	Peel, Cassels & Co. Dec. 19
813	Unrivalled, Crawford.....	Jan. 22
632	Veritas, Carry	W. Nicol & Co.
579	Victory, Stephens	
433	Waverer	
906	Zuleika, Riddell.....	W. Nicol & Co. Nov. 12

FROM LONDON VIA CAPE.

"26 John Vanner, Moore .....

FROM LONDON VIA BEYPORE.

704 Phoebe Dunbar, Crow ... Dec. 16.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

1163	Ajmeer, Asplett.....	Lawrence & Co. Dec. 27
1070	Alma, Brough.....	Dec. 19
1046	Americana, Potts.....	Oct. 4
2153	Bates Family, Hogg	E. Bates & Co. Jan. 1
	Crescent, Ewing	Rennie, Scovell & Co. Nov. 10
680	Campbell, Meikle	Killick, Nixon & Co. Nov. 11
244	Camperdown, Cameron...	Rennie, Scovell & Co. Dec. 27
1073	City of Agra, Ewing	Coupland & Co. Dec. 31
1119	Content, Jennings.....	
1553	Daylight, Smith	W. Nicol & Co.
848	Dalkeith, Sevan.....	
854	Dora, Banks.....	
1094	Dora Gungadhur, W. Kenzie.	A. H. Husclike & Co. Dec. 7
666	Douglas Castle, Steele ...	Ritchie, Steuart & Co. Dec. 5
617	Euphrates, Macpherson ...	E. Bates & Co. Dec. 27
1102	Floating Light, Starkie...	Rennie, Scovell & Co. Dec. 7
1171	General Simpson, J. Graham,	Coupland & Co.
1051	Glenalva, Muir	W. Nicol & Co. Dec. 4
1328	Hashneman, Denman.....	
1352	James Pilkington, Griffin.	Bates & Co.
804	Joshua, W. Bartlett	Coupland & Co. Dec. 2
1596	John Lynn, Forsyth	Lawrence & Co. Dec. 27
725	Kennington, Edward	Nov. 20
1000	Lammermuir, Fernan	Dec. 23
952	Lammermuir, Stuart.....	Leckie & Co. Nov. 30
1187	Maldon, Taylor	Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1241	Martin Luther, McCreadie	W. & A. Graham & Co. Nov. 1
1242	Mary Stenhouse, Finlay R.	Bates & Co. (Dismasted) Jan. 23
1194	Monica J. Jackson.....	Dec. 4
938	Nell Gwyn, Clark	Dec. 2
1609	Oriental, Bollard.....	Coupland & Co.
955	Preston, Moffett	Jan. 17
824	Rising Sun, Bastin.....	Nov. 1
1574	Sir Charles Napier, Bell...	E. Bates & Co. Nov. 16
1116	Tivoli, S. Kelly.....	W. Nicol & Co. Nov. 28
1138	Tornado H. Fury, Fernan...	W. Nicol & Co. Dec. 3
1116	Tivoli, S. Kelly.....	W. Nicol & Co. (Galle Jan. 30
1114	Vetera, Duncan.....	Rennie, Scovell & Co. Jan. 4
839	Virginia, Davis	W. Nicol, & Co. Dec. 14
1131	War Cloud, Mackey	
1339	Wasp, Storey.....	

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.

850	Clarendon, Martin.....	Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1325	Eurocly don, Wright	

FROM CARDIFF VIA GALLE.

1059	Charles, Pollybank.....	
712	Speedwell, Willy	

FROM LIVERPOOL

would not permit us to exercise it.' General Lane rejoined :—'That remark, Mr. President, makes me happier than anything that has transpired since the commencement of the war. And if you will announce that as the active policy of the Administration, and let us win one victory on it, you will be the most popular man ever on this continent.' Mr. Lincoln returned a nod of earnest acknowledgment, and another prominent officer present added :—' I have been aching to ask you, Mr. President, why you do not, without asking the consent of Congress, or anybody else, acquire or set apart some territory somewhere in the South, and say to the negroes in the rebel States, 'Here! come out and go over there and we will protect you in its possession and your own freedom.' After some other general remarks, the General and his friends withdrew."

The American Union was on the eve of its great and final struggle for life. If the Confederacy were successful in the great battle which was about to be fought, the Union will in all probability fall to pieces. The Federal Government is struggling to preserve a great nation from destruction. It is an object worth fighting for, and we trust the issue of the struggle will be a complete triumph. If let alone, the Federal Government will prevail. We rejoice that it is to be let alone. There could be no reason for interfering but the inefficiency of the blockade. The inefficiency has been greatly exaggerated.

"It is satisfactory to know," says a London writer, "that the Government are about to lay on the table all the information they possess on the subject of the blockade. From this it may be inferred that the blockade is really more effective than is generally supposed. If it were clearly inadequate,—if, as has been said, ships can run in and out at their pleasure,—the Government would be bound to declare that it was not such as they could recognise and would be therefore bound to break it. Now, this last resolution would, of course, lead to war; and to war we do not intend to go. If the blockade, therefore, were not such as our own Government thinks may be fairly denominated an adequate one, they would not produce the papers at all."

The Confederacy seems to have given up all hope of foreign interference in its behalf. Being thus thrown upon its own resources, it will probably call into the field all who are able to fight. The slaves will be left very much to themselves, and will unquestionably desert their old masters and their old employments. There are no prospects whatever of a supply of cotton from America for another year. That is demonstrably certain. Much might be done in India in another year, but who is to do it?

ESSAYS ON THE SACRED LANGUAGE, WRITINGS, AND RELIGION OF THE PARSEES. By MARTIN HAUG, DR. PHIL. *Late of the Universities of Tübingen, Göttingen and Bonn; Superintendent of Sanscrit Studies, and Professor of Sanscrit in the Poona College; Honorary Member of the Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society.*

We have much pleasure in announcing the publication of this important work. It consists of Four Essays, which contain the ripest results of the author's laborious researches into the Sacred Writings and Religion of the Zoroastrians. The subjects of the Essays are as follows :—

I. History of the Researches into the Sacred Writings and Religion of the Parsees from the earliest times down to the present.

II. Outline of a Grammar of the Zend Language.

III. The Zend Avesta, or the Scripture of the Parsees.

IV. Origin and Development of the Zoroastrian Religion.

Professor Haug says that the principal aim of these Essays is to present in a readable form, all the materials for judging impartially of the character of the Scripture and Religion of the Parsees. Of none of the ancient religions of the East has so little been known hitherto by the learned world as of Zoroastrianism; and what is perhaps still more remarkable, of no other religion are its own disciples so profoundly ignorant as the followers of Zoroaster are of theirs. If Professor Haug has done the world a service, *a fortiori* he has done a very special service to the Parsees. "The Scripture," he says, "being written in a language very little explored hitherto, I have thought it necessary to supply an outline of its grammar; a principal use of which I trust may be to enable the Parsees to learn their sacred language, and make researches of their own into their Zend Avesta." Such a result is one devoutly to be wished for the Parsees. At present ignorance of their own religion is generally alleged by them as an all-sufficient excuse for not examining the character, claims and evidences of any other. It is regarded as injustice to Zoroastrianism, which they have no means of examining, to allow it to suffer by comparison with any other religious system, the means of examining which are placed before them. To the investigating mind of a European, trained under the Baconian method, such reasoning would be wholly unsatisfactory; but to the mind of an Asiatic it is thoroughly conclusive. "Prove all things, hold fast that which is good," is the maxim of the former; "we have no such custom," is the stale and unprofitable answer with which every thing new is unceremoniously dismissed by the latter. This ignorance of their own religion by Zoroastrians is probably one reason why they have grafted so much on it from Hinduism: they felt the want of something which they could know something about, and for which they could give some sort of a reason. We may expect, therefore, that the publication of Professor Haug's book will lead many of the Parsees to study the Zend language, in which their sacred books are written, for the purpose (as it is a dead language) of examining their religion as taught in the Zend Avesta; that this examination will lead to the diffusion of a knowledge of the true doctrines and rites of their religion throughout the Parsee community generally, and thus to a general call for the pruning-hook for the purpose of lopping off those parts which do not really belong to it—that is, to a general reformation in religion; and that this knowledge and reformation will place them in a position to compare their own religion with others—to try all and to hold fast that which is good. Such an expectation is certainly reasonable; and if there be real enlightenment and earnestness amongst the Parsees, such an expectation will be realized. We have every reason to hope, therefore, that the publication of this important work will prove an era in the history of the Parsees. Their religious ideas will now become what all their other ideas have for some years been, progressive. They have made real progress in their domestic and social ideas; and great progress in their commercial and political ideas; but their religious ideas have remained stationary or nearly so. It is remarkable, and very explicable, that religious progress leads to far greater progress in all other respects; while a religious stand-still prevents great progress in other respects.

The first section of Dr. Haug's book is very interesting to the general reader. It traces the history of the researches that have been made from the earliest times down to the present into the sacred writings and religion of the Parsees. It relates the labors of individual investigators, which afford numerous interesting exemplifications of the pursuit of knowledge under difficulties. It purifies in some instances the sources of history, and affords much general historical light. It is altogether a highly interesting essay in literary history. The fourth section of the book possesses no less general interest as an essay in religious history. In it Dr. Haug gives the ripest results of his laborious researches into the origin of the Zoroastrian religion, its general character and development as far as it is to be ascertained from the original Zend texts. He treats of the relationship between the Brahminic and Zoroastrian religions, as regards the names of divine beings, the names and legends of heroes, sacrificial rites, religious observances, domestic rites, and cosmographical opinions: of the origin of the Zoroastrian religion—Zarathustra Spitima, and his probable age, as regards the traces to be found both in the Vedas and Zend Avesta, the causes of the schism, the life of Zarathustra, and his age: of Zarathustra Spitima's theology and philosophy and their influence on the development of the Parsee religion, under which head he treats of Zarathustra's monotheism, the development of his doctrines of the supreme being, the two councils, Serosh, the time without bounds, the two intellects, two lives, heaven and hell, the resurrection and palingenesis. He states very distinctly in this section the new thoughts, theological and philosophical which Zarathustra introduced into the world, and in consequence of which he may be said to have become the founder of a new religion, and to have exercised a lasting influence on the history of the human mind. This section will be found to contain much full, clear and valuable information, condensed into a small compass, which shows how greatly Dr. Haug is master of his subject. We leave the second and third Sections of the book for a separate notice. Altogether this work greatly extends our knowledge of the Parsee religion in its origin and development, in its genuine and spurious doctrines and rites. It cannot fail to have a powerful influence on the minds of the Parsees and on their future history. We very strongly recommend the book to the study of all who seek reliable information on this interesting subject.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE TANK BUNDER ROAD.

From E. L. JENKINS, Esq., .
Acting Commissioner of Customs.
To B. H. ELLIS, Esq.,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.
Bombay, Custom House, 7th March, 1862.

SIR,—With reference to the Resolution of Government No. 213, dated 7th ultimo, I have the honor to forward for your inspection the copy of a letter which I have addressed to the Municipal Commissioners in regard to the Tank Bunder Road.

And as it is of the greatest importance that the difficulties which the merchants now experience in landing and passing timber should be remedied as soon as possible, I beg respectfully to request that Government will intimate to the Municipal Commissioners that the works at the bunder in question should be carried out with the least practicable delay.—I have the honor to be, &c.,

E. L. JENKINS, Acting Commissioner of Customs.

From E. L. JENKINS, Esq.,
Acting Commissioner of Customs.
To H. BRIGGS, Esq.
Clerk to the Municipal Commissioners.
Bombay, Custom House, 7th March, 1862.

SIR,—It has been brought to my notice that in the plan and estimate which have been made for the reconstruction of the Tank Bunder Road, no provision has been made for a passage under it for the purpose of floating timber from one side to the other, and I beg to point out that at least one such passage is absolutely necessary.

It is also desirable that slopes should be made on the sides of the road to facilitate the raising of timber, and there are some rocks near the landing place, which are very much in the way and which it would be of great advantage to get removed.

In conclusion I beg to state that owing to the Warree Bunder having been closed as regards the import of timber, it is absolutely necessary that the Tank Bunder road should be put into an efficient state with the least practicable delay, and that every facility should be afforded for landing and passing timber at the Bunder itself. Merchants complain very much of the inconvenience which they suffer owing to its present state and especially with regard to the dangerous state of the Bridge over the passage above alluded to.

If your Engineer would kindly fix a time for the purpose, I would request Mr. H. Miles to meet him at the Bunder and explain what is required.—I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) E. L. JENKINS,
Acting Commissioner of Customs.

To the Acting Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium.
The Municipal Commissioners.
Resolution of Government dated 11th March 1862.
The Commissioners to be urged to complete the Road with the least practicable delay.

Local News.

BOMBAY MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.—Dr. G. Birdwood will deliver his fourteenth lecture on Botany, in connection with the Mechanics Institute this evening in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, at 8 o'clock.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The first Criminal Sessions of this year commence on Tuesday the 18th instant, the Chief Justice, Sir M. Sausse, presiding. The calendar of prisoners this time is comparatively a light one. There are sixteen cases, comprising twenty-three prisoners, committed by the Magistrates up to yesterday afternoon. Of these, one is a case of attempt to murder; one of manslaughter; one of cutting and wounding; one of aggravated assault; one of abortion; two of forgery; four of criminal breaches of trust; one of attempt to bribe an Electric Telegraph signaller; two of obtaining goods by false pretences; and two of theft. Four of these cases have been committed by Mr. Crawford, five by Mr. Oliver, and seven by Mr. Brown.

TIME INTERVALS FOR MESSAGES.

THE statement gives the maxima and minima time intervals for messages received at the Bombay office from the offices at Calcutta, Madras, and Kurrachee during the twenty-four hours ending at 8 o'clock in the morning. The time intervals are deduced from the Calcutta, Madras, and Kurrachee office dates affixed to messages, and are corrected on account of difference of longitude.

12*th March* 1862.

Whence received.		Max. and Min.	Time Intervals. H.	Time Intervals. M.	Service or Private.	Words in Message.	By what Line.
From 9 till 12 hours. In what watch.	Calcutta	Max.	38	57	P.	62	N. W. P.
		Min.	6	30	P.	28	N. W. P.
		Max.	...	...	...	...	
	Madras	Min.	6	60	P	18	W. C.
	Kurrachee	Max.	25	20	P.	53	N. W. C.
		Min.	...	...	...	...	
From 12 till 24 hours.	Calcutta	Max.	60	32	P.	67	N. W. P.
		Min.	2	33	P.	65	N. W. P.
	Madras	Max.	6	42	P.	35	W. C.
		Min.	2	34	P.	29	W. C.
	Kurrachee	Max.	27	46	P.	20	N. W. C.
		Min.	...	37	P.	25	N. W. C.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE FORT POLICE OFFICE.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)
Wednesday, 12th March 1862.

SUPREME COURT CASE.—*Custoorchund Kissendass*, was charged with cheating, by dishonestly inducing a delivery of property. This case which has been under investigation since the beginning of last month was committed to the sessions this day. The facts of the case are as follows :

Tejram Hurree stated that he was a dealer in piece goods, about the beginning of last month the prisoner came to his shop and selected a quantity of piece goods for which he was to pay ready money, and was not to take them away until the money was paid for them. On Friday the 7th February he found that the goods in question had been taken away from his shop. The value of the goods are estimated at Rs. 435-7. Witness had reason to believe that the goods had been deposited at the Kairgaum Railway Station. The Witness identified the goods in the bundle now produced.

Jeora Viram, Mehta to the last witness, stated that he knew the prisoner, and that on the day in question he came to his master's shop and selected a quantity of articles. On the following Friday morning the prisoner came to witness and told him that he had met his master in the bazaar and obtained his permission to take the cloths from him.

Ramchund Waljee, Police Havildar No. 46, stated that he went on 11th February to Khairgaum, he was accompanied by one of the prosecutor's servants. He apprehended the prisoner at the house of a Brahmin at Dewolee near that place. Brought the prisoner to Bombay on the 15th of February. Went again to Khairgaum and took the prisoner with him, and at the Railway Station saw all the property which has been since produced in the Police Court.

Sadhasew Ruggonath, a clerk in the employ of the Railway Company, stated that he kept the consignment note book, and by referring to it, he found that eight bales of goods were entered therein in the name of the prisoner. Witness identified the goods in the Police Office as being the same as those entered at the Railway Station.

HIS WORSHIP, after the usual caution to the prisoner, asked him if he had anything to say.

Prisoner.—I will leave the case to the Sirkar. I did not do this business fraudulently, if the Sett wants the money I will pay money, if he wants the property he may take it. I have no witnesses, they are not here.

HIS WORSHIP said that the prisoner was committed to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions.

Thursday, 13th March.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

WILFUL DISOBEDIENCE OF LAWFUL COMMANDS.—*Patrick Cahill*, seaman on board the ship *Silver Eagle*, was charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the above ship.

Mr. W. H. Layman, master of the ship *Silver Eagle* examined.—The prisoner is an articled seaman of my ship, on Wednesday evening he refused to go aloft when I told him that it was 6 o'clock. At 4 o'clock he had been neglecting his work by sitting on the topsail yard with his arms akimbo; he came down when the men had knocked off work. I told him to come on the poop when he said "no, I won't."

The second mate of the ship corroborated the testimony of the last witness.

In defence the prisoner said that it was a quarter-past six o'clock, the Captain told him to stop up until he had finished his job, when he told him (Captain) he would not.

HIS WORSHIP sentenced the prisoner to be imprisoned in the House of Correction with hard labour for four weeks, and to be sent on board at the expiration of that time.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—*Mahomed Soolton* was charged with stealing a silver anklet from the person of Kamlee, the property of Heeree woman, on Wednesday 12 instant. *The Prosecutrix* deposed.—I am a married woman and reside at Ooran, I don't know the prisoner. I was going along the road on the 12th instant at about 2 o'clock. I had my child on my hip, the child had this anklet (produced) on her foot, suddenly I felt a hand touching me behind. I looked and saw the anklet was missing from my child's foot. The prisoner was near me, he then ran away. I called out, and a Policeman seized him with the anklet in his hand, it is the same as was missing from the child's foot, and I value it at two rupees.

Police Sepoy No. 645.—I saw the prisoner running on the afternoon of the 12th instant, when I heard the prosecutrix call out, when I seized the prisoner, he had this anklet in his hand.

Another Witness corroborated the statement of the last witness.

The prisoner in his defence said that he had been beaten.

HIS WORSHIP said that he found that the prisoner was an old offender, and the case being proved against him, he should sentence him to be imprisoned in the Common Jail for three months with hard labour.

Law Intelligence.

SUPREME COURT.—PLEA SIDE.

List of Causes for Trial this day.

BEFORE THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE IN COURT.

EXPARTE CAUSES.

Syed Shada Ally bin Zinda Ally *vs.* Ballubhoy Govindjee.

Syed Shada Ally bin Zinda Ally *vs.* Ballubhoy Govindjee trading, &c.

DEFENDED CAUSES.

26 Shama Sewram Senoy *vs.* Sagoo Atmaram and others. (Part heard.)

31 Jamsetjee Cursetjee trading, &c. *vs.* E. Pearson.

33 Cammoo Yacoob trading, &c. *vs.* Woosman Ookerda and others.

37 Anuntshastree Annabhutjee *vs.* Balmucoond Goolabchund.

BEFORE THE HON'BLE THE PUISNE JUSTICE IN CHAMBERS.

28 Doe on the demise of Bal Dinajee and another *vs.* Roe afterwards Anundrao Ragoonath. (Part heard.)

20 Arroon Bapoojee Mullakur and others *vs.* Samuel Moosajee Dewaker.

30 Karamsee Typall *vs.* Maneck Currumsee.

31 Parvuttee widow, &c. *vs.* Soobudrabai widow, &c.

COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

Thursday, 13th March 1862.

(BEFORE J. F. HORE, ESQ.)

W. S. S. Green vs. Woorchund Bhoychund.

This was an action for the recovery of the sum of Rs. 120 for work done by plaintiff as solicitor to the defendant in an action tried in this Court.

In opening the case the plaintiff stated that the defendant had agreed to pay him thirty rupees a day for his attendance and provided he did that he would forego some of the smaller items. The agreement was a special one and the defendant had been told distinctly that he (the plaintiff) would not attend for less than two gold mohurs a day.

HIS HONOR.—You had better get into the witness box, Mr. Green.

Mr. Green having got into the witness box, said.—I acted for the defendant in the case of Bhoychund vs. Thompson which was tried in this Court. Defendant agreed to pay thirty rupees for each occasion on which I attended at this Court, there are some items which may be struck out of the bill. The fees for attendance he specially agreed to pay. These sums would be allowed by the Taxing Master in the Supreme Court. The other charges are such as are usually made and allowed.

HIS HONOR.—Now let the defendant get into the box.

The Defendant, having been put in the witness box, stated that he had not employed or authorised Mr. Green in all the instances stated by the plaintiff although his brother might have done so in some of the cases. There was a motion made by Mr. Acland in the case alluded to, for a new trial, but Mr. Green was not instructed by him to attend the Court on that occasion; his brother went with him. On the next day (defendant) went to Mr. Green's office to instruct him to get the case prepared for the new trial. When that case came on witness attended at the Court and agreed to pay the plaintiff for his attendance on that occasion. Had several interviews afterwards with Mr. Green and was willing to pay him the usual fees. Defendant denied having agreed to pay the plaintiff either fifteen or thirty rupees. Did not know that solicitors would not come for less but was willing to pay the usual fees, if ordered to do so by the Court.

Cross-examined by the plaintiff.—He knew the cause just shown to him, but denied having ordered the case to be prepared for Mr. Anstey. Said that he would go himself to Mr. Anstey with the case, and went to Mr. Anstey's chambers, but could not see him as he was in Court, after that the case was given to the plaintiff. Witness wished Mr. Anstey to take up the case for two gold mohurs, but that gentleman informed him that he would not take less than four gold mohurs.

A Clerk of Mr. Green stated that he was present when the defendant had several consultations with Mr. Green, and on one occasion, when the brief was prepared for the new trial the defendant agreed to pay Mr. Green thirty rupees for his attendance in Court.

HIS HONOR said that the defendant should have paid the fees at the time, then there would have been no dispute, and that if the defendant entrusted his business to a solictor, he (the solictor) had a right to do what he considered necessary in the case.

Defendant.—I gave Mr. Green's clerk one pound of tea for preparing the case.

HIS HONOR said that it appeared to him that the charges in the plaintiff's bill were such as were usually made and such as the defendant had agreed to pay, therefore the plaintiff was entitled to a verdict, less the items struck out.

Verdict for plaintiff Rs. 83.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY.

(*From the Bombay Government Gazette.*)

The following extract from the Proceedings of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, is hereby published for the information of all whom it may concern :—

Saturday, 8th March 1862.

The Council of the Governor of Bombay, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, met according to adjournment.

Present :—
The Honorable Mr. Reeves,
The Honorable Mr. Frere,
The Honorable Mr. Tristram,
The Honorable Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy,
The Honorable Mr. Juggonath Sunkersett,
The Honorable Mr. Premabhai Hemabhai,
The Honorable Mr. Madhoorow Vittul Vincnoorkur,
The Honorable Mr. Ellis,
The Honorable Mr. Scott,
And the Deputy Secretary.

Mr. Reeves being the Senior Ordinary Member of Council present, presided in the absence of the Governor.

The President said the next subject was to consider the report of the Select Committee upon "a Bill for the preservation of the Bhagdaree Tenure."

The Deputy Secretary read the following Report :—

"The Committee having considered the Bill, beg to suggest that it be extented to the Nurwadaree Villages, and that the wording of the Bill be amended as follows :—

Draft.

Whereas it has been found that the permanence of the tenures, known as the Bhagdaree and Nurwadaree tenures which have existed from time immemorial in certain parts of the Presidency of Bombay, is endangered by the increasing practice of attachment and sale by civil process of the homesteads, and building sites ("Gubhan") appertaining or appendant to the constituted Bhags or the recognised sub-divisions of such Bhags or Shares in Bhagdaree or Nurwadaree Villages; It is therefore enacted as follows :—

I. No portion of Bhag or Share in any Bhagdaree and Nurwadaree Village other than a recognised subdivision of such Bhag or Share shall, from and after the passing of this Act, be liable to seizure, sequestration, attachment, or sale by the process of any Civil Court, and no process of such Court shall be enforced so as to cause the dismemberment from any such Bhag or Share or recognised sub-division thereof of any homestead, building site (Gubhan), or premises forming an integral part thereof.

II. Whenever any process has issued out of any Civil Court for the seizure, sequestration, attachment, or sale of any portion of a Bhag or Share in any Bhagdaree or Nurwadaree Village other than a recognized sub-division of such Bhag or Share, or for the seizure, sequestration, attachments, or sale of any homestead, building site (Gubhan) or premises forming an integral part thereof, it shall be lawful for the Collector of the District in which any such Bhagdaree or Nurwadaree Village is situated, although not a litigating party, to move in such Civil Court that such process should be set aside or quashed, and that the provision of this Act be put in force; and if such Court be of opinion, on the evidence adduced by the Collector on such motion, that the case is one falling within this Act, it shall set aside or quash such process; and it is hereby further enacted that any order which the said Court may make on such motion shall be appealable in the same manner as a decree of the Court in which it is made.

III. And it is hereby further declared that nothing in this Act contained shall be construed as prohibiting the issue and execution of any such process as aforesaid against any Bhag or Share or recognised sub-division of any Bhag or Share in any such Village as aforesaid, together with its homestead, building site (Gubhan) and other proper appurtenances if the issue and execution of such process be in other respects authorised by law."

Mr. Frere said that after the meeting of the Select Committee, it occurred to Mr. Westropp, who was unable to attend today, that several alterations should be made in the Bill. Mr. Westropp had also added two new Clauses; and it appeared to Mr. Frere that, as the Bill was thus nearly recast, it would be desirable to refer the Bill back to the same Select Committee.

Agreed to.

The President said that the third subject for consideration was a "Bill for the Restoration of the Grassias in the Ahmedabad Collectorate, and for their relief from debt."

The President made the following remarks :—

In the Ahmedabad Collectorate of Guzerat there is a class of Landholders called Talookdars, really "Grassias," whose estates are situated in the Dholka, Veerungaum, Purantej, and Dundooka Districts. Most of these "Grassias" are Rajpoots, some are Mulwassees, &c. Colies, and others. There is no doubt that they are sprung from an ancient race of hereditary proprietors who were found by the Moguls at their first appearance in Guzerat, possessed of considerable power and wealth. The Moguls managed to expel the whole of them from their estates, but on a stubborn resistance being made they (the Moguls) themselves obliged to restore to the Grassias in the immediate vicinity of the Capital, Ahmedabad, a portion of their lands which is held to this day rent-free as "Wanta" while to those situated more remote from the Capital, and whose resistance was still more resolute, restoration of their lands was made in full, burdened, however, with the obligation of paying tribute. This tribute, which was annual, amounted to about half the net revenue of each estate, and was payable in cash. It nowhere appears that the estates were burdened in any other manner. And thus the Grassias were settled by the Moguls as actual proprietors of their estates, with the simple liability of paying tribute to the Government.

The accession and dominion of the Mahrattas effected no difference whatever in the tenure of the Grassias, though the annual payments varied under their administration; but, although less than half the net revenue was sometimes taken by what was called Moolukgeeree, we find no record of the exaction of any more than one half.

For some time after their acquisition of Guzerat from the Mahrattas, the British Government continued to realize annual payments according to past years. But it would appear that very soon the nature of the payments was altered: instead of tribute, the Government assumed it to be Rent or Revenue they were collecting. A significant change this, which ought to be borne in mind, for it had an all important effect on the conditions of the Grassias. Besides this, about the year 1821 an increase was made to the yearly rentals about 50 per cent, and this, as may be supposed, constituted a burden on the Grassia Chiefs, such as men accustomed to a free style of living, and who were at best inapt financiers, very soon found to be insupportable. They were obliged, nevertheless, to submit as they best could, and the consequence was that they fell into pecuniary embarrassment, and so became impoverished and needy.

The Honorable Mr. Elphinstone subsequently introduced annual leases, and also fixed the payments at 70 per cent. of the produce; but it is obvious that this large share, which was exacted without remissions of any kind, barely admitted of a livelihood to the Grassias, and could not arrest the ill effects of previous mistakes and oppressive treatment. The impoverishment of these landholders has therefore continued to this day, and we now find a number of them sunk into a state of irretrievable poverty; their estates have passed from them. Others are far gone, that their restoration also to competency is hopeless, unless Government come to their aid in some very effectual manner to remedy the mischief produced by their own grievous errors.

Since the time of Mr. Elphinstone, it has been frequently declared, and that too on the authority of the Legal Remembrancer, that the tenure of the Grassia or Talookdar is hereditary Leaseholder dependent on the pleasure of Government.

The President then read extracts from the records of Government illustrative of this statement.

"I. *Legal Remembrancer to Government, No.* 123 *of* 1855.—There is no such thing as the Talookdaree tenure as distinct from the provisions of the Talookdaree leases. The mutual rights of the Talookdars and the Government can only be determined by looking at the terms of the lease.

"II. *Legal Remembrancer to Government, No.* 43 *of* 1855.—By the usage of the country there may be right in the Talookdar to have his lease renewed, or rather to have a lease for a further period granted to him; but as Government can partically evade this by introducing any stipulations it pleases, the right to the lease obviously could not be enforced as a legal right.

"III. *Legal Remembrancer to Government, No.* 123 *of* 1855.—Under the stringest provisions of the Cases, Government can always protecct themselves by annulling the lease, and resuming the village immediately on its being attached.

"IV. *Resolution of Government, No.* 3455 *of* 1855.—Government might in this case (Lees), without waiving their undoubted right to determine whom they will admit to hold the lease of the village as Talookdar, permit, &c.

"V. *Legal Remembrancer to Government, No.*124 *of* 1855.—The legal right of Talookdars are defined by their lease, the provisions of which are so stringent as to make the Talookdar little better than a tenant-at-will of Government.

He then proceeded :—

I must here observe that the annual leases are of the most stringent character, as may be readily seen by inspection.

We have thus seen the ancient chief, actual proprietor of his domain, and once powerful enough to resist Mogul invasion of his rights sword in hand, converted by British mismanagement, founded on error, but not the less most unrighteous, into an annual leaseholder or mere tenant-at-will of Government, and reduced to extreme degradation.

On every principle of justice I say, the British Government is bound to do its utmost to restore these Chiefs, so far as it is possible so to do, to the position in which they were found at the cession of the Ahmedabad Districts by the Mahrattas, a position, be it remembered, in which the Grassias of the neighbouring district of Kattyawar, of the same race and, only separated from their more unfortunate fellows by accident, are at this moment to be seen.

After anxious consideration, the Bombay Government has now acknowledged this obligation, and has come to the conclusion that nothing short of legislation will suffice to apply the necessary remedy. The Bill before the Council contains the measures which it is proposed to adopt to enable Government to discharge its duty effectually.

The creditors of the impoverished Chiefs with whose estates it is now proposed to deal, oppose all attempts at amicable and reasonable compromise. They will generally, or with few exceptions, be satisfied with nothing; but shall leave their debtors any property but their rags; and anything like a Bankruptcy process will fall short therefore of the necessities of the case. If the Talookdar were unembarrassed, we might at once recant our misinterpretations of his tenure, declare him proprietor, and lower his tax, and there would be an end of the matter. But to declare him a proprietor under existing circumstances, would be merely to enable his creditors to sell his whole estate from under him by process of the Civil Court, which hitherto has not had a lien on it. We cannot leave the Talookdar thus unprotected. We have therefore decided on bringing forward a strong measure, that of suspending the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts, so far as the Talookdar estates and their proprietors are concerned, for a period sufficient to admit of the various liabilities of the Chiefs being inquired into, dealt with on equitable principles, and liquidated. I am in hopes that the Honorable Members will concur in considering this measure not a whit stronger than is absolutely necessary. It really amounts to nothing more than the establishment of a kind of Chancery in behalf of men who, as they have been subjected to exceptional injustice, are certainly entitled to demand restitution by some exceptional legislative authority.

It will further be seen that one provision of the Bill is to guarantee to the Talookdar those proprietary rights which have been so long withheld by Government. It is further contemplated, though not provided for in the Bill, to concede more liberal terms to the recognised proprietor in the matter of taxation.

The President then moved that the Bill be read a first time, and be referred to a Select Committee, composed of the

Chief Secretary or the Acting Chief Secretary to Government.
Mr. Westropp, and
Mr. Premabhai Hemabhai.
The Committee to report progress this day week.

Agreed to.

The Deputy Secretary read the Bill :—

A Bill for the restoration of the Grassias in the Ahmedabad Collectorate, and for their Relief for Debt.

Whereas the lands held in the Zillah of Ahmedabad, in the Province of Guzerat, under the title of Talookdaree Estates, are only held on leasehold tenure determinable at the pleasure of Government; and whereas it has been brought to the notice of Government that many of the holders of these Estates have borrowed money on the security of their Estates, which, under the aforesaid tenure, is no good security; and whereas it is expedient to enable the Talookdars to disencumber themselves of their debts, which cannot be effected under the Laws and Regulations in force for the liquidation of debt and the progress of the Civil Courts.

It is hereby enacted that, from and after the day of 186 the said Talookdaree Estates in the Zillah of Ahmedabad, Province of Guzerat, being those which are enumerated in the Schedule appended to this Act, shall not be liable, during a period of twenty years to any of the processes of the Civil Courts which are in force under the Laws and Regulations of the Bombay Presidency for the satisfaction of debt.

And it is hereby enacted that from and after the day of 186 all Suits arising out of claims on the land or landed revenue of the said Talookdars which may be pending before any of the Civil Courts established in the said Zillah or before the Court of Sudder Adawlut shall be transferred for settlement to such Officer or Officers as may be appointed by the Governor in Council to the duty hereinafter to be described.

And it is further enacted that from and after the day of 186 the Government of Bombay do acknowledge and declare that the said Talookdars being hereditary incumbents of the Estates aforesaid have full proprietary rights over the said Estates as regards succession to and possession, management, and transfer of the same, subject to such land tax as the Governor in Council may be pleased to reserve and to the further provisions of this Act.

Whenever it shall have been ascertained that the encumbrances on any one of the said Estates are equal to or exceed ten times the average profit derived by the Talookdar from the said Estate during the previous five years, the management of the said Estate shall become vested in an Officer or Officers who shall be specially appointed by the Governor in Council, and such Officer or Officers shall, during the continuance of their management of the Estate, receive the whole of the profits, rents, and payments of every kind that would otherwise be payable to the Talookdar, and shall pay to the Talookdar such annual sum only as shall appear to the Governor in Council requisite for his decent support.

All arrangements and orders for the management of the revenue of such Estate which shall be devised and made by the Officer or Officers appointed as above described shall be obeyed by all persons concerned, and the said Officer or Officers shall prepare a Schedule of all liabilities *bonâ fide* incurred by the Talookdar, and shall make arrangement for the settlement and liquidation of them in accordance with rules laid down by the Governor in Council to be called "Rules for management of encumbered Talookdaree Estates," and it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council to add to and alter such rules from time to time as necessity may arise.

It shall be competent to the Officer or Officers aforesaid with the sanction of the Governor in Council to raise a fund to be applied to the liquidation of the debts of an encumbered Talookdaree Estate under their management by assigning a portion of such Estate to be held and enjoyed for a limited period by any fit person who may advance money on the security of the Estate or by the sale of such portion of the Estate as may appear expedient, but in either case the consent of the Talookdar and of his next heir, if the latter be of age, shall first be obtained.

The entire scheme for the disencumberment of each Talookdaree Estate shall, as soon as completed, be submitted to the Governor in Council for approval, and on such approval being obtained, shall then and not till then be carried into execution with the same effect as a decree of a Civil Court.

It is hereby declared that during the period when an Estate shall be under the control and management of an Officer or Officers appointed as above described, for the purpose of settling and liquidating the debts and encumbrances thereof, it shall not be competent to any Talookdar, being its proprietor, to incur any fresh liabilities on the security of the land or the revenues of such Estate or to alienate any portion of them, and a public Notification shall be made to this effect at the commencement of every settlement.

The President then adjourned the Metting to Saturday the 15th March at 11 o'clock.

By order of His Excellency the Governor in Council,
LYTTELTON H. BAYLEY,
Deputy Secretary to Government.
Bombay Castle, 8th March 1862.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

(To the Editor of the Daily News.)

SIR,—A letter from Mr. Burn, of this city, in the *Daily News* of today, says "The reason that East Indian Cotton has not been more extensively consumed in this country has been from prejudice." If for "prejudice" the public will substitute "various reasons, but chiefly shortness of staple," the truth will be stated. At the meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce yesterday, Mr. J. A. Turner, M.P., said, "We did not want Sea Island cotton from India, but simply a staple about a quarter of an inch longer than that now grown there." Mr. Turner, M.P., is a practical spinner of East Indian cotton, Mr. Burn is not, therefore I accept the views of Mr. Turner, as indeed will every practical cotton spinner in Lancashire. With short stapled cotton, spinners cannot obtain so satisfactory a profit, nor can the workpeople earn so high a rate of wages as when a longer staple is worked. During the past twenty years many small samples of "Surats," or East Indian cotton, have been exhibited in Manchester, but never has cotton been obtain from India in bulk of a quality equal to "middling" American; and this last-named descriptions is the sort of staple required by the great majority of our Lancashire spinners. A man having a short tight boot would wear it rather than go barefoot; but so soon as he could procure a longer, easier-fitting article, he would do so. In like manner our spinners, having only "Hobson's choice," will use the short stapled cotton of India; but so soon as they can buy a cotton of longer staple they will re-alter their machinery and use the better quality. The question is, can India produce the required description of cotton? Certainly she can. The small samples of Indian cotton of satisfactory quality that have been brought to Lancashire have invariably been grown in small garden quantities, and in these gardens deeper digging or ploughing has been practised than the ordinary shallow scratch of three or four inches in depth. To produce quality of cotton in India, many thousands of light iron English ploughs will have to be supplied. This is a fact now recognised by our very best local authorities. To plough seven inches deep in lieu of three and-a-half inches, will be equal to the discovery of another India. But there is another vital matter connected with Indian cotton growing—the crops are very light, the range being from 60lb. to 120lb. per acre, instead of from 200lb. to 600lb. as in other countries. This meagreness of yield arises from the dryness of the climate between the rainy seasons, hence irrigation is the natural remedy. Without irrigation the cotton crops of Egypt would be light and the staple inferior, but the coating of saline mud left by the river Nile, causes the production of satisfactory crops both as regards quantity and quality. Ten years ago the Indian government proved that a profit of 16 per cent. could be realised by obtaining cotton directly from the ryots: what the profits or dividends will be when India shall be irrigated and her land properly ploughed, no one can tell.—I am, &c.,

WILLIAM CROSS.

13, Marsden-square, Manchester, Jan. 31.

Indian Intelligence.

THE DECCAN.

His Highness the Nawab of Savanoor, is about leaving Poona and proceeding to his country tomorrow. Owing to the indisposition of Sir George Clerk, Mr. Steward the Secretary to Government was deputed to visit His Highness on the 8th instant.—*Herald, March* 12.

BENGAL.

The following appointments appear in the *Gazette* of this morning :—

Major W. A. Thomson, Commandant of the Governor General's Body Guard, to be Agent at Moorshedabad.

Mr. The. C. Wake, C. B., to be Superintendent of Darjeeling.

Lieut. Col. Atkinson, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, to be Controller of Millitary Fianance *vice* Hannyngton.—*Hurkaru, March* 5.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and party arrived at Mooltan safe and well on the morning of the 24th ultimo, having ridden more than seven hundred miles in seventeen days, the Commander in Chief having most thoroughly inspected all the stations and outposts on the route. He was at the time of our correspondent writing, about to commence at once upon Mooltan, inspecting the European and Native Regiments, regimental institutions, establishments, &c., which it was calculated would occupy two days; and intended to start again on the 26th for Lahore, on to Ferozepore on the 28th, catching up the head quarters Camp a few marches from Umballah, which station his Excellency expected to reach on the 3rd. It was estimated that his work at Umballah would occupy eight, or possibly ten days; after which Simlah, and comparative repose until after the rains, when his Excellency will descend from the hills again.—*Englishman, March* 5.

The following is from Delhi, dated 26th of February :

"The prisoner Moghul Beg, convicted of the murder of Mr. Simon Frazer and other Christians, in the palace on the 11th of May, 1857, is to be hanged in front of the Lahore Gate of the

Pope, nor any of his successors from century to century.

"With reference to the question of your Excellency, whether there is any hope of any of an arrangement, I believe it to be my duty to reply in the negative."

A letter from Cardinal Antonelli to M. de Lavalette, dated the 18th inst., states that, having received the orders of the Holy Father, the (Cardinal Antonelli) confirms the answer which he had already given verbally to M. de Lavalette.

MR. SEWARD'S DESPATCH.

(From the Times.)

The common sense of mankind had so instinctively revolted against Mr. Seward's long confusion of International Law that there was no impatience for the answer of the British Government. When it was seen that a writer pretending to defend the rights of neutrals had made such an exposition of belligerent rights as would take from every neutral nation immunities which had been immemorially enjoyed without dispute, the conviction was general that his note was not worthy to rank as a State paper. It was evident that he was either incapable of understanding the subject he professed to treat or was unable to see the tendency of the doctrines he advanced. When it appeared that, under the name of defending the rights of neutrals, he had committed himself to propositions which would subject a packet-ship carrying a Confederate agent from Dover to Calais to be captured and taken to New York, it was felt that his own paper was its own best refutation, and that no reply could make clearer its intrinsic absurdity. So weak and so contradictory a national expression, made upon a great occasion, does not exist in the archives of the diplomatic profession. But, as it *is* an exposition made in the name of a powerful nation, and as it *will* hold a place among the precedents, it was necessary that it should receive an answer. While it remained unanswered there was danger, not that it would ever be accepted as law by any Power anxious to do right, but that it might form a pretext and colour of precedent to some Power determined to do wrong. Such, and such only, could be the practical object of the reply which has just been published by our Foreign-office to Mr. Seward's Despatch.

The propositions upon which Mr. Seward had insisted were these:—First, that "Ambassadors from a belligerent to a neutral nation, sailing in a neutral vessel, from a neutral to a neutral port, are contraband of war;" secondly, that "a neutral packet-ship carrying such Ambassadors from neutral to neutral port is liable to be taken into port and confiscated;" thirdly, that "if in the opinion of the Minister of a belligerent Power the safety of that Power demands the detention of persons illegally captured by the violation of a neutral flag, it is the right and duty of the belligerent nation to detain them." These are the three propositions with which Lord Russell, assisted by the Law Officers of the Crown, had to deal. Perhaps it might have been sufficient to protest that, with regard to the first position, "Her Majesty's Government differ entirely from Mr. Seward." But the American Minister had enveloped his doctrine in a show of authorities. Now, there are two classes of persons who misuse precedents. The first are flagrantly dishonest minds, who, when at a loss for a case in point, invent one and publish it to the world as authentic; the others are minds of such imperfect discipline and narrow purview that they cannot see the general character and ruling principle, but catch hold tenaciously of some single circumstance or striking word, and hold fast to it. Mr. Everett and Mr. George Sumner are the most recent public examples of the former kind of controversialists—Mr. Seward is an eminent instance of the latter. Let us take a single instance. Mr. Seward had found out that there were two cases in which Sir William Scott had laid it down as law that "you may stop the Ambassador of your enemy on his passage," and that civil functionaries, if sent for a purpose intimately connected with the hostile operations, may be dealt with as if they had been belligerents." Mr. Seward, seizing upon these words, draws the conclusion that Sir William Scott's authority would justify him in seizing an Ambassador wherever he can get at him—a construction which involves the absurd sequence that you might take him out of neutral territory, or out of a ship of war, or out of a neutral ship of commerce,—that you may hunt an Ambassdor, in fine, wherever he may be. Lord Russell rectified the construction by simply pointing to the authority cited. That authority supplies the *essential limitation*,—"You may attach and arrest these persons "*wherever your right to exercise acts of hostility exists.*" This right exists on board the Sumter or on shore at New Orleans, but certainly not on board English packet-ships. The intention of Sir William Scott, of course. was to decide that an Ambassador had no special protection in his enemies' country, but was liable to be seized, like any other alien enemy. Mr. Seward produces the words to show that you may seize Ambassadors under neutral flgs, and claims this right as a provision in favour of neutrals.

When Lord Russell has, in like manner, and with equal conclusiveness, got rid of Mr. Seward's other authorities, the unsupported propositions stand alone in their naked absurdity; and there is now no danger that any future belligerent will make any similar claims "on behalf of neutral rights," or trespass upon Mr. Seward's line of argumentation. We shall never again hear it seriously contended that a nation, by declaring war against another nation, can cut off all the kingdoms of the earth from their right to diplomatic intercourse with its own particular enemy. We shall never again find a pretension set up to treat diplomatic intercourse with an enemy as a breach of neutrality in a neutral. These claims were put forward for the first time by the Minister of that great maritime and commercial power whose interest has always been to extend the rights of neutrals and to narrow the privileges of belligerents. They have been put forward by a Minister who seems to have been as ignorant of the real interests of his country as he has shown himself incapable of reading the text-writers or understanding the principles of decided cases. Our interest is all the other way. When we are at war our whole force is on the seas, and every belligerent right over neutrals counts for double, to us, what it would to any other Power. The very best thing for our power would have been to give Mr. Seward's absurdities the force of International Law. But not even the authority of England could have impressed the stamp of currency upon such nonsense. We have sometimes in our character of belligerents made strong claims, and have drawn upon us the hostility of the world, but we never claimed to stop neutral ships and seize our enemies out of them as they were fleeing to a friendly country. We certainly never, in the highest flight of arrogance, declared that, for our safety deemed it we should claim a right to set all neutrality at nought, and exercise lawless violence alike over friend and foe.

When dealing with such a reasoner as this, it is necessary not only to make our proofs clear, but also to make our resolves unmistakeable. Mr. Seward may, perchance, still be impervious to the reasonings contained in this State paper, although every European statesman will accept them as conclusive; but even he may learn from it what for the future he must not attempt to do. Lord Russell is very explicit to the effect that, if a British ship be *bona fide* bound to a neutral port, no men, and no despatches, will be allowed to be captured by any American cruisers. Lord Russell also declares, without hesitation, that "to detain, disturb, or interfere with packets engaged in the postal service—when sailing in the ordinary and innocent course of their legitimate employment, which consists in the conveyance of mails and passengers—would be an act of a most noxious and injurious character to the public interests of neutral Governments." These are acts which Mr. Seward is warned not to be betrayed by his own bad reasons ever again to attempt. To Mr. Seward's strange declaration that he is prepared, under such circumstances, to disregard all law, there is no answer to be given but that which Lord Russell gives—namely, that Great Britain would not have submitted to the perpetration of any such act. The answer is very complete, but the contemporaneous arrival of the persons who had been kidnapped is a commentary which goes far to supersede the text. Practically, the declaration as to the inviolability of Post-office packet-boats is the most important portion of this document, for it gives grave sanction to a doctrine which before rested only on the slender authority of a modern French jurist. This is very important. The rest was only necessary to efface the blot which Mr. Seward's ignorance had thrown over the public law of Christendom.

SIR EDWIN LANDSEER AND HIS COATS.

(From the Daily News.)

COURT OF EXCHEQUER *Feb.* 1.

[BEFORE MR. BARON MARTIN AND A COMMON JURY.]

This was an action to recover £28 to which the defendant, having paid £17 17s. 6d. into court, pleaded, as regarded the residue, never indebted.

Mr. Griffits was counsel for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine and Mr. Francis represented the defendant.

It appeared from the opening of the learned counsel for the plaintiffs that they are tailors carrying on business in New Bond-street, and that the defendant is the well-known artist. They had been his tailors for some time, and the present action was virtually to recover the price of two coats, a walking coat and a dress coat, charged respectively at £6 7s. and £4 17s., which the plaintiff had returned to them as misfits.

The plaintiff deposed that Sir Edwin Landseer had ordered the coats in question. They were sent to him to be tried on, and he complained that the collars were too high. They were altered; and he said he could not wear them without feeling hot and uncomfortable, and that they "rubbed his hair," so that having made the various alterations in accordance with the defendant's wish, the firm had refused to make any more alterations unless they were paid for them. The defendant then sent both coats back by his butler. Plaintiff then returned them with the following letter.

"We beg herewith respectfully to send you the two coats, having again altered them according to the directions you last gave. The alterations you speak of as being numerous and unsuccessful arose, we think, from your own fault. The coats when first tried on fitted remarkably well, but if you will place your body into unreasonable positions, it will require something more than human science to fit you. (Laughter.) We have most unwillingly made the alternations you have required, believing them to be unnecessary, and we now find it impossible to please you. With reference to your desire that we should take the coats back, we cannot think of doing so. We beg, therefore, to inclose the account, and shall be obliged by an early settlement."

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine then cross-examined the plaintiff—You don't consider the coats fit well now?

Witness—I do.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—But they fitted better before they were altered?

Witness—Yes.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—You are not much of coat makers, are you—rather in the trousers line, I believe?

Witness—Well, we are rather famous for our trousers.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—But not coats. (Laughter.) Now, did not Mr. Alfred Montgomery, who introduced Sir Edwin Landseer to you, caution him not to allow you to make coats for him?

Witness—Well, yes, he did.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—And did not you or your brother tell him you would rather make coats for him for nothing at all than not make them?

Witness—That we did not.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—What do you mean by lowering a collar?

Witness—He said the collar of the coat rubbed his neck, so we had to reduce it.

Re-examined—The alterations in the coats cost 2*l.* or 30*l.*

This closed the plaintiffs' case,

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine, in addressing the jury for the defendant, said that Sir Edwin Landseer defended this action because he thought he had been very badly used. No tradesman should have written to a man in Sir Edwin Landseer's position such a letter as the plaintiff admittedly wrote—such an insulting, such an annoying letter—a letter so extremely discreditable to the writer. How my client, said the learned counsel, could have permitted plaintiffs to have made coats for him after Mr. Alfred Montgomery had warned him against their make I do not know. Mr. Montgomery told Sir Edwin Landseer that he might trust the lower part of his body to Messrs. Haldane, but he was by no means to trust the upper part of his body there. (Laughter.) Sir Edwin Landseer, who, though a great artist, was a mere child in such matters, did trust the upper part of his body, and the jury would see what the result was. Now a great artist—and a tailor is as much of an artist in his way as a painter—should never alter his work. The plaintiff, whom they had seen in the box, feeling his work perfect, should have stood on the conviction that it was so. Yet what did he do? He stood not on the conviction that his work was perfect. He was inclined to alter it so that it would satisfy his own convictions; but then he has to satisfy yours, gentlemen. I confess I am somewhat surprised that the lowering of the collars of two coats could have cost between 2*l.* and 3*l.* I have the honour of addressing a tribunal who wear coats—(Laughter)—and I ask you can there be in this world a greater misery than a stiff collar under your neck? Why, I am told that when Sir Edwin Landseer put one of these coats on, his neck was in a vice, and we were within an ace of losing one of the most eminent artists of our day. Sir Edwin Landseer would not object to try the coats on in court, and you, gentlemen of the jury, will be able to judge for yourselves whether they fit or not. Now, Sir Edwin Landseer was not anxious to come into Court. He was perfectly prepared to refer this matter to any tailor, or to any person who would act fairly between them. I will now call Sir Edwin Landseer, and he will give you the history of these coats. (Laughter.)

Sir Edwin Landseer was then called. He said—I am the defendant. I was introduced to the plaintiffs by Mr. Alfred Montgomery. They did not absolutely solicit me to be allowed to make coats for me, but they rather desired to do so. When I got these coats, the collar stood up so. (Here Sir Edwin turned himself about in the witness-box, and amidst roars of laughter presented his back to the jury, leaving an impression on their minds that he was going off under plethora.) I must do them the justice to say that they had made shooting-coats for me pretty well, but they were of a different material. I offered to refer this matter to any tailor or any customer. But, after all, we only know where the coat fits, or where the shoe pinches—the wearer is the only person who can give a verdict. (Laughter.)

Cross-examined—Mr. Montgomery said to me, "You are not so happy in your coats as you are in your trowsers," so I gave the plaintiff an order for a frock-coat and dress coat.

Mr. Griffits—Do you remember that either of the coats was left with you as a fit?

Witness—No, I don't, for neither of them fitted. (Laughter.) There was such an unpleasant pinching under the arms, they were not bearable in hot weather.

Mr. Griffits—Do you object to try them on?

Witness—Not in the least. (Laughter.) Here's the coat (Laughter.)

Mr. Baron Martin—There is a tailor on the jury: he will be good enough to look at it.

The juryman alluded to as the tailor then came out of the jury-box into the witness-box, and Sir Edwin Landseer having put on the frock coat and the dress one likewise, examined them most artistically in the usual manner.

Mr. Griffits then asked Sir Edwin if he thought the dress coat too small for him?

Witness—Eh! (Laughter.)

Mr. Griffits—Too tight?

Witness—Well, I should have to take it off, if I dined in it. (Great laughter.)

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—Then, Sir Edwin, I will not trouble you to keep it on any longer. (Renewed laughter.)

Witness—I am very much obliged to you. (Laughter)

Sir Edwin's butler having proved that the coats never did fit, and that in his opinion they never would.

The defendant's case closed.

The learned counsel on both sides having addressed the jury,

His Lordship summed up, and

The jury immediately found a verdict for the defendant.

PROSPECTS OF PEACE IN EUROPE.

(From the Times.)

The Emperor of the French has opened the Legislative Session of 1862 with a manly, moderate, and reasoning speech. Europe has learnt to watch with anxiety, not altogether unmixed with apprehension, for these periodical public appearances of Napoleon III. When he complains of "rumours propagated on imaginary pretences," he would do well to remember that these rumours have not always turned out to be baseless, and that these apprehensions have not always been agreeably disappointed. There have been times when an Imperial speech came like a great shadow between us and the sun, and "darkened half the nations." We are rejoiced, therefore, to be able to say that the attitude of the French nation, as depicted in this Imperial Speech, is just what we could desire. It is cordial and friendly towards us and all our allies; it is peaceful in its tone throughout; and, as the strength of a friend is our strength, we rejoice to see in it assurance that prudence and economy are to be cultivated as Imperial virtues, and that commerce has a larger share of notice than even glory or territorial aggrandizement. The Emperor has taken pains to reassure the world upon all the subjects on which disquietude has been felt. All Germany has grievously suspected him of designs upon the Rhenish Provinces of Prussia, and we fear it must be admitted that some past circumstances have given colour to the suspicion. The Emperor, in this address, is specially careful to declare his friendliness towards Prussia, and compliments King and people in a strain which cannot be called fulsome, by saying that they are "advancing towards progress." There is no shadow falling Rhinewards in this speech. Even Austria, who has once found an almost fatal warning at a French ceremonial, is comforted; for the Emperor assures her that, although he has acknowledged the kingdom of Italy, his future interference will be confined to "sympathetic and disinterested advice." When he proposes to conciliate, by disinterested advice, the antagonism between the Ultramontane seat of the Roman Catholic Church and the institutions of free government, we fear that he does not promise much either to Rome or to Italy, and that this antagonism will still continue "to disturb the public mind and conscience everywhere." It must be admitted, however, that this is a difficult subject for a ruler who claims to reign by universal suffrage over a people who are composed of dense masses very imperfectly educated, and of light sections of intrepid thinkers impatient of all authority. To defend an impracticable Pope upon his own terms, or to leave him to be torn to pieces by his own subjects, is not an easy alternative. But there is no hint given in this speech that he is about to retire from this position, and substitute the King of Italy and an Italian army in his place.

America has her paragraph, and it contains something more like a threat than any other portion of this address. The Emperor does not hesitate to confess that the civil war has seriously compromised the commercial interests of France, and there is something almost regretful in the tone in which he says he must confine himself to the utterance of wishes that these dissensions may soon be terminated. But there is the somewhat vague limitation to this abstinence, "so long as the rights of "neutrals are respected." The phrase is more general than the occasion demanded. "So long as the neutral rights of France are respected" would have satisfied the necessity, but the more general expression would seem better adapted to the contingency of interposing to abate the international abuse of an ineffective blockade. This is the only phrase which breaks the tone of profound peace, for Mexico and Cochin China are only mentioned to be dismissed as unworthy of being considered as serious. We have little doubt that this faintly disguised impatience at the blockade of the Southern Ports faithfully reflects the public feeling in France; but, on the other hand, there can be still less doubt that the Federal Government will be more careful how they give cause of just anger to France than they were in offering offence to us.

It is new to find the most interesting portion of a French Emperor's speech in its financial and commercial topics. "Free from foreign cares," says Napoleon, "I have directed my attention more especially to the state of our finances." May he long have leisure for such useful inquiries! These studies bring with them their own reward; for, although no close examination can disperse that unpleasant arrear of 963,000,000f., yet there is comfort in knowing that the depth has been sounded, and that the proper means have been adopted to prevent its increase. Forty millions sterling is not a ruinous sum if it comprehends all. We may even think that it is not a very high price to pay under an absolute *regime* for "a spontaneous and serious reform of a nature to force economy." The Emperor exhibits his debt as a delinquency, and makes show of penitence; but when he speaks in extenuation he more than justifies. He claims to set off against this great sum a still greater sum in glory acquired, in order maintained, in commerce improved, in cities ornamented, and in obligations wiped out. He reminds his audience that the Empire is not responsible for all this great accretion. "692,000,000f. weighed upon the State at a period anterior to the "Empire"—a phrase which we will not undertake to explain. "78,000,000f. have been repaid to bondholders, and 233,000,000f. have been placed to current expenditure instead of permanently borrowed as expenses of foreign wars. How far this set-off will bear examination we do not care to discuss. Perhaps we ought to take exception to the assumption which seems to be involved, that it is right in every case to add the expense of foreign war to the mass of permanent public debt. The Emperor carries us more pleasantly with him when he reminds us that while this floating debt has been accruing he has brought to honourable conclusion the Russian and the Italian wars; that he has spent 622,000,000f. out of the public Treasury in the adornment of France and the construction of great works of public utility; that he has completed the railways, established the network of telegraphic communication, improved the condition of all the civil and military servants of the State, transformed the fleet and the artillery, and, finally, that he has more than doubled the foreign commerce of his Empire. If he has bought these things dear, the world will go with him in believing that they were all worth buying. It does not fall within the scope of our present inquiry to ask ourselves whether there has not been another and higher price paid for all these acquisitions—a price which Englishmen would not pay for a thousand times the glory, the ornament, and the material advantage thus acquired. We take the Emperor's boast as he puts it forward, and we are bound to admit its truth. He depicts the blessings of peace so well that we will hope he has converted even himself; he is so glad "in the doubling of his commerce that we will try to believe he has discovered how much more happy a nation can be made by what she earns than by what she seizes. If the Emperor will be content to remain "free from foreign cares," and will use his great power to the advancement of peace, and freedom, and toleration throughout Europe, he may be as great a blessing to mankind as he has sometimes gone near to be thought a curse. If he should abide in the promises of this Speech, all Europe may yet hope, what Europe has not always hoped, that at the close of another ten years he may be able again to boast that, under his leadership, "France has traversed (other) ten years "amid the quiet of satisfied populations and the union of the great bodies of the State."

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